

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

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public and private citizens a direct opportunity to join in the cold war with vigor, imagination, and skill.

I am proud to note that this legislation has widespread and bipartisan support in the Congress. Congressman A. SYDNEY HERLONG, Jr., of Florida, has joined me in sponsoring this bill in the House. In the Senate, 13 Senators who are members of both political parties also are sponsoring this legislation:

CLIFFORD CASE, of New Jersey; THOMAS DODD, of Connecticut; PAUL DOUGLAS, of Illinois; HIRAM FONG, of Hawaii; BARRY GOLDWATER, of Arizona; BOURKE HICKENLOOPER, of Iowa; KENNETH KEATING, of New York; FRANK LAUSCHE, of Ohio; JACK MILLER, of Iowa; KARL MUNDT, of South Dakota (principal sponsor in the Senate); WILLIAM PROXMIER, of Wisconsin; HUGH SCOTT, of Pennsylvania; and GEORGE SMATHERS, of Florida.

The creation of a Freedom Academy also has received support from throughout our country from various civic and governmental organizations. Thus far, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has held hearings this year on the legislation, and I am most hopeful that the 88th Congress will act on this important bill so that a new bulwark for freedom can be provided for the United States and the free world.

### Space Development and Moonshot Project Should Go On as Scheduled

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. JAMES H. MORRISON**

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1963

Mr. MORRISON. Mr. Speaker, Premier Khrushchev may well be lulling us into a sense of false security as he has stated that Russia is very much in the race to the moon as well as stating that Russia has called it quits for the moon shot for the time being.

Several years ago the Pentagon made an awful mistake in downgrading the original missile program which could have been disastrous and when Russia launched the first sputnik, this country suffered the greatest military and psychological setback in perhaps all of our history, only losing a hot war could have been worse as far as the rest of the world and our military defense was concerned.

While all of our space projects are most expensive and are a severe strain on the U.S. Treasury, nevertheless, I think the vast majority of the American people want to see whatever money is necessary is expended to protect ourselves militarily and spacewise, and thereby get all possible advantage in future space development.

The Morning Advocate, an outstanding daily newspaper of Baton Rouge, which is the largest city I have the privilege and honor of representing, had a very excellent and effective editorial on this very matter which reads as follows:

#### IS THE SPACE RACE OFF?

Quite suddenly and unexpectedly, the race to the moon has been called off.

Or has it?

Premier Khrushchev says that Russia is not at present in a race to the moon with anybody and that if the United States is first to get there, Russia will study and learn

from our achievements. And it may be, as some people believe, that Russia is finding it absolutely necessary to cut back her investments in space exploration in order to invest more in her lagging farm production program.

If we accept this proposition, which is supported by a considerable amount of evidence, including the recent large wheat purchases by Russia, we then must ask what effect Russian retirement from the space race will have on our moon project. There are two points to be considered before that question can be answered.

In the first place, although Russia may not be officially in any race to the moon, it is possible that some morning Russia might announce, quite casually, that in the ordinary course of business, without strain and without being in any race with anybody, she has landed a man on the moon. Or could it be that Russia still is in the race to win and that Premier Khrushchev is merely seeking to offset the psychological shock of a possible loss of that race, as some of our spokesmen have done?

In the second place, space exploration is not merely a matter of competition and national prestige, regardless of the extent to which either consideration may have influenced the execution of our space program. It is a scientific venture of stupendous importance to the future of mankind, a venture that will lose none of its significance and none of its true urgency even if Russia actually should withdraw entirely. Columbus did not call off his voyage because he found no one to race him to wherever he was going.

### Statement of Julius C. C. Edelstein on Behalf of Mayor Robert F. Wagner, New York City

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. LEONARD FARBSTAIN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1963

Mr. FARBSTAIN. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Julius C. C. Edelstein, executive assistant for policy and program planning to the mayor of the city of New York, the Honorable Robert F. Wagner, made a statement on behalf of the mayor on October 29, 1963, before the temporary State commission on low-income housing, in which he detailed the necessity for more low-rent public housing.

I submit this for the attention of the Members of the House to the end that due consideration be given thereto in the comprehensive housing bill which undoubtedly will be submitted shortly. I expect that the measure will include recognition of the need for more low-income housing and suggest that this statement be used as further evidence of this great need.

#### The statement follows:

STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF MAYOR ROBERT F. WAGNER BY JULIUS C. C. EDELSTEIN BEFORE THE TEMPORARY STATE COMMISSION ON LOW-INCOME HOUSING

Judge Delany and distinguished members of the temporary State commission on low-income housing, my name is Julius C. C. Edelstein. I am the executive assistant for policy and program planning, to the mayor of New York City. I am also his personal representative on the housing policy board

and the housing executive committee. I appear here on behalf of Mayor Wagner and as a spokesman for the housing executive committee.

Were it not for matters of even greater time urgency, Mayor Wagner would have come here in person this morning to express his overriding concern with, and commitment to, doing everything and anything that is necessary to meet the need for public housing for low-income families.

There can be arguments as to the shape, size, form, and distribution of public housing for low-income families \* \* \* whether such housing should be geographically concentrated or scattered, or whether it should be superblock or vest pocket. These points can be argued. But there can be no argument, as far as Mayor Wagner is concerned, over the naked need for this housing.

On a recent occasion, Mayor Wagner said: "The present role of low-rent public housing in the total housing program is more critical and urgent than ever. Today there are a minimum of 200,000 ill-housed, low-income families in New York City whose only prospect for improving their housing consists of low-rent public housing. Over 100,000 of these are actually on the waiting lists of the housing authority."

Mayor Wagner instructed me to emphasize to this commission that the creation of appropriate authority and financing for additional amounts of low rent public housing is a must. He said it is an unavoidable obligation of the State administration to move promptly to provide the necessary authority and financing, to enable New York City to proceed with its public housing program.

The responsible officials of the city's various housing agencies, all of whom are members of the housing executive committee, will present to this commission the details of the justification for a continuation and expansion of the program of State-aided public housing for low-income families. But the mayor wanted it specifically said in his own behalf that in his judgment it would be a tragic act which would work incalculable mischief if the conventional public housing program for low-income families were to be abandoned in favor of new and untested devices.

The mayor is in favor of new approaches, new pilot projects, new demonstrations, and new ideas in the public housing field \* \* \* and in the special field of housing for low-income families. But he instructed me to submit in his behalf the following simple stricture, and I quote:

"At the present juncture, in the current crisis of need, the people must not be offered an unproved gimmick in the place of tested housing. Progress in our entire housing program—and surely in urban renewal—depends upon the continuation and expansion of the present public housing program for low-income families. I hope that the temporary State commission will recommend not just the \$300 million of increased authority we asked for last year, but \$500 million—which is closer to the amount of actual need."

Mayor Wagner refers to those whom he has called the forgotten men, women, and children of the housing program who are also, he said, the forgotten people of many of our social and economic programs \* \* \* fellow Americans who have been left stranded by the general economic advances of the past 20 years.

The mayor urges your commission to pay sensitive heed to the needs of these people, and to recognize—in your recommendations—the necessity to press forward with the program that has proven itself over a period of 25 years, a program that can meet at least a part of the need, even if you also make recommendations for new and different

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approaches that might possibly also help meet the need.

Of course, there are very heavy problems in connection with public housing for low-income families. Chief of these is the problem of rising costs. It is a matter of urgent need to find a formula of public subsidies so that we can provide decent housing for low-income families that can rent in the range of \$10 to \$14 per room per month. This is the top rent that many of these low-income families can afford to pay. We must find a way of supplying the necessary housing at these rentals. We have no program ongoing or in immediate prospect to meet this need. We are looking for one. But the answer to this need is certainly not to scuttle the program we already have.

The mayor points out that we simply cannot afford to be caught without the authority to build the kind of public housing that we know how to build—in the widest possible range of variations—so as to be able to provide clean and decent homes for people now forced to live in dire and fearsome squalor.

It was the mayor's wish that you hear these general views, while his commissioners will, of course, give you the specific testimony which will prove most useful to the achievement of your important mission.

Of course, if you have any questions, I will do my best to answer them, in the light of the mayor's views and policies.

### Suit Filed Over USDA Market Wire Service

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. PAUL FINDLEY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1963

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Department of Agriculture is being challenged in court for its August 1 action broadening the Department's market news service. The USDA's private competitor, PAM, claims it is being "seriously and irreparably injured."

The following article is from the Tuesday, November 5 issue of the Journal of Commerce:

#### COURT ASKED TO HALT U.S. FARM WIRE

WASHINGTON, November 4.—The Federal courts were asked here today for an injunction halting a farm market wire service that the Department of Agriculture has been distributing commercially since August 1.

The action was brought in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia by PAM News Corp. which operates a market wire service out of New York City. PAM said it had been "seriously and irreparably injured" by USDA's decision to offer its market service gratis to anyone who would pay the wire charges.

#### DEFENDANTS NAMED

Named as defendants in this civil action were USDA itself, Agriculture Secretary Orville L. Freeman, and the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., which distributes the USDA service to private citizens.

Among other things, PAM maintained that the USDA service and the manner in which it is instituted via A.T. & T. wires violated a number of sections of the Federal Communications Act, the Administrative Procedures Act, and the due process clause of the U.S. Constitution.

Prior to August 1, USDA's farm wire was an internal service between the Depart-

ment's Washington offices and more than 200 branch offices throughout the country. It only became a matter of controversy when the Department arranged with A.T. & T. to distribute the service to private customers who would pay the wire charges. USDA itself makes no charge for the service.

This move was strongly protested by PAM, by the American Newspaper Publishers Association, and, editorially, by many newspapers throughout the country. It was protested first to USDA, then to the Federal Communications Commission, which disclaimed jurisdiction over the activities of another Federal agency. Then the case was taken to the courts.

One charge brought by PAM is that in extending the new USDA-A.T. & T. service, the defendants violated a temporary restraining order entered by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit on July 31, and an interlocutory injunction issued by the same court on September 27, in connection with the so-called Chicago meat packers case. While FCC had refused to block the USDA-A.T. & T. arrangement PAM maintains that its order and decision in this case were "effectively enjoined by the aforesaid restraining order and injunction issued by the court of appeals."

#### TAXPAYERS' MONEY

PAM's assertion is not only that the USDA is using taxpayers' money to drive a commercial service out of business, but that the Government service was established illegally and is operating illegally. In many ways the two services—USDA's and PAM's—are similar, though the former is limited to Department of Agriculture reports and the latter is both more detailed and more comprehensive.

PAM's attack was launched specifically against the following phases of the USDA service:

1. While PAM must collect from its customers an 8-percent Federal excise tax on its own service, USDA's customers are not being required to pay any such tax, any more than they need pay USDA for the service. PAM maintains this violates the tax laws.

2. A violation of section 313 of the Federal Communications Act is charged with respect to the exclusive nature of the USDA-A.T. & T. arrangement. The plaintiffs pointed out that the service cannot be obtained via Western Union nor the systems of any other communications network.

3. A.T. & T. itself is charged with having failed, in offering this service, to publish and file with FCC tariffs showing the rates, regulations, practices, and classifications as required by section 203 of the Federal Communications Act.

4. Notwithstanding PAM's concern with the exclusive nature of the USDA's arrangement with A.T. & T., the plaintiffs have hinted strongly that A.T. & T. and Western Union have themselves entered into a hands-off agreement covering such Government services.

#### EXCLUSIVE MARKET

The actual wording in this explosive section of the complaint is as follows:

"Defendant A.T. & T., on the one hand, and the Western Union Telegraph Co. on the other hand, as competing communications common carriers, have entered into agreements and understanding, expressed or implied, that A.T. & T. may have as an exclusive market the furnishing of its part of the above-described new news service and that Western Union will not compete with A.T. & T. for a participation in such service in return for A.T. & T. permitting Western Union to participate in other services, all in violation of the aforesaid section 313 of the Communications Act of 1934."

No immediate comment was forthcoming either from A.T. & T. or Western Union on this allegation. Spokesmen for both com-

panies said their attorneys want to study the complaint first.

Another charge by PAM is that in setting up the Government service USDA and Secretary Freeman violated section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act "by failing to give plaintiff adequate notice and opportunity to be heard prior to inaugurating the new services and by failing to publish the terms or substance of the rules governing the new services in the Federal Register."

PAM took special note of USDA's reservation of the right to cancel its service at any time to any customer it might judge to be abusing it. It charged this restraint is an abridgement of the freedom of the press, and violates the first amendment of the Constitution. The plaintiff also maintains that the manner in which the USDA service was established deprived PAM of business without "due process," thus violating other sections of the Constitution.

#### VIOLATED ORDER

How badly has P.A.M. itself been hurt by the USDA service?

The plaintiff said, in this connection, that it "has been and is continuing to be seriously and irreparably damaged. Specifically, since August 1, 1963, plaintiff has lost subscribers to the new A.T. & T.-USDA communications news service."

"Moreover," the complaint continues, "unless such news service is enjoined, plaintiff will continue to lose other subscribers as well as the prospect of obtaining new subscribers and will ultimately be put out of business."

PAM, which has been operating its own service since 1946, disclosed in the course of its complaint that it has about 300 subscribers located throughout the United States and Canada. Each of these customers are supplied with a printing telegraph machine. The service is distributed over the high wire telegraph network of Western Union on lease basis.

PAM also disclosed the identity of at least one of the USDA's private subscribers. It is PAM itself.

### The Poetry of Joseph Langland

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1963

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to call attention to the publication of the second volume of poetry by Joseph Langland, of the University of Massachusetts English faculty in Amherst, Mass.

Langland, who has been publishing poetry for the past decade in the best literary quarterlies, appeared originally in the "Poets of Today" series edited by John Hall Wheelock. His second collection, "The Wheel of Summer," gives positive indication of his stature as an outstanding American poet. Although not a native of the First Congressional District, Langland has joined many outstanding creative artists who have called Amherst home, and who have lived amid the stately elms of that historic town.

It was just a short while ago, Mr. Speaker, that I attended the groundbreaking ceremonies for the new Robert Frost Library at Amherst College, where Frost taught. It is reassuring to know that poets such as Langland will con-

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The program has more than 7,000 persons enrolled. More than 1,000 have thus far received eighth-grade diplomas or "refresher certificates," enabling them to take high school courses.

Eight persons have received high school diplomas as a result. Hilliard said his department hopes to increase the enrollment to 20,000 by 1964.

The Chicago Board of Education footed the bill of \$100,000 for the first 9 months of the program. In January 1963, the State took over the costs as a welfare expense at the rate of about \$40,000 monthly.

Hilliard estimates the cost will increase with enrollment at the rate of \$5.50 per student per month. Hence, 20,000 enrollment would cost the taxpayers an estimated \$110,000 monthly.

Group foster care classes, in which reliable relief women would be trained to care for groups of ADC children during the day while the other mothers attend literacy classes or work, will soon get underway, Hilliard said.

The CODPA also operates an industrial training center at its welfare rehabilitation service center at 1327 West Washington. About 600 relievers each year are trained in simple assembly line job skills and placed in jobs.

However, training here is aimed primarily at establishing job habits, such as getting to work on time and taking orders from a supervisor, rather than at developing craft skills.

The WRS claims 12,000 job placements a year. However, no extensive job training is accomplished. Work counselors there say more than half the 12,000 placements are temporary jobs, which may last from 1 day to several weeks.

#### STILL, THERE ARE CRITICISMS

While the job training concept has been cited as one of the most realistic ways to deal with the unemployment problem by public officials and welfare agencies, there have been criticisms—particularly of the MDTA. Some of the criticisms:

1. It's too expensive. Averaging the costs of the first year of results—650 people placed of 1,052 trained, 2,633 in training and 2,300 more ready to begin—the average cost per person would be more than \$2,000.

The county, which last year placed more than 300 persons in paying jobs as result of special training programs, averaged less than \$200 cost per man.

"The MDTA organized a crash program and didn't take a good look around to see what free facilities were available," said Thomas Nicholas, employment specialist at the Chicago Urban League who helped organize the county Yellow Cab program.

"Yes, it does sound expensive," said Brimm.

But he defended the expense on the premise that it reduces long-term relief costs by getting people off relief with skilled training, and that income tax from the new workers will pay back training costs within a few years.

Brimm's office figured an average of \$1,166 per person as average training cost. However, he said this average has not been adjusted to exclude costs for those who drop out, or those who have not yet been placed in programs.

The cost of the county's special job training programs averages less than \$200 a man, including administrative costs, salaries of workers and relief payments to trainees.

2. Workers are being trained for jobs in the Chicago area that won't exist in the future because of automation and plant relocation in outlying areas.

The Northeastern Illinois Metropolitan Area Planning Commission reported recently that jobs in the area of manufacturing and wholesale trade in Chicago are lessening at the rate of 1 percent a year.

Brimm said it was "a possibility" the MDTA programs are training workers for jobs that won't exist—or at least won't be within their reach without relocating.

3. The MDTA is not aimed at the right group of people—those who lack basic reading and writing skills.

A national survey of MDTA programs in June 1963, showed that of 269,000 applicants for the training, only 27,000 were referred to programs after careful screening.

About 60 percent of these had finished high school or gone beyond. Only 10 percent had not attended high school at all.

One Illinois State Employment Service department manager in charge of referring people to MDTA programs complained. "It doesn't train the persons in greatest need."

He said a bill is currently before Congress, which, if approved, would provide \$235 million for the sole purpose of conducting classes to raise literacy levels.

4. Relatively low placement rates, despite preprogram surveys by MDTA administrators to determine where the need for trained workers exists.

Only 7 of every 10 trainees who finish courses have been placed in jobs relating to training. Brimm explained:

"People move away after they complete training. Some of the women marry or get pregnant during training. Some take employment not related to training or get jobs on their own.

"We just don't have the staff to keep an accurate count of their doings," he said. As a result, there is no way to determine how many wind up back on relief.

He said the employer's situation, which had originally been surveyed, may change because of business conditions, and trained persons would have to wait for openings in their new fields.

Of the 700 dropouts in the first year's programs, Brimm said most left because of financial difficulties.

Only 30 percent of Illinois MDTA trainees are eligible for the head-of-household allowance.

About 25 percent—including some of those who receive the \$40 weekly allowances—are also on relief. The others must provide their own support during training.

Many trainees—even those who get the \$40 weekly—drop out to take temporary, unskilled, but higher paid work.

"You just can't convince them that the immediate sacrifice is worth it in the long run," Brimm said. "Then again some really can't afford to stay in training."

#### COULDN'T SUPPORT FAMILY ON ALLOWANCE

Typical is David W., 41, a high school graduate, married with one child.

He left after 8 weeks in an auto parts counter sales class because he said he could not support his family on the \$40-a-week training allowance. He took a temporary \$70-a-week job as a laborer for a few weeks, then was laid off. Now he is out of work again.

Family obligations—women who marry or find they have too many household chores—men with family problems and as a result are unable to concentrate on classwork—are another primary cause of dropouts.

Florence R., 34, an ADC mother with 3 children, had to drop out after 3 weeks in a clerk-typist refresher course because a neighbor who had volunteered to care for her children moved away. She was unable to make other arrangements for child care and dropped out of the course and back—perhaps permanently—on relief rolls.

"And of course we have that small group, despite our screening and testing beforehand who just don't care," Brimm said.

Racial discrimination remains a stumbling block in the path of any effective job training programs, according to both county and State officials.

"Discrimination can nullify the good effects," said Hilliard. "But more and more doors are opening for Negroes."

"A lot of the present tumult has resulted in the hiring of Negroes," he said. A "subtle form of discrimination"—in which firms hire Negroes for jobs low on the totem pole and keep them there despite higher ability—takes its toll.

One ISES official told the Daily News that job orders fell off 50 percent after the ISES closed neighborhood offices in July 1962, and centralized its employment service at a Loop office at 321 South State.

Before the consolidation, employers could assure themselves of racial preference among workers by placing their job orders at ISES offices that served all-white or all-Negro areas.

The ISES has a ruling that no racial preference may be written on any job order.

"Some months we've had to turn away as many as 200 'white only' orders on this basis," the officials said, "although we may have had Negroes to fill the jobs."

Said Brimm: "As expected, the majority of our people in training are Negroes. And it is difficult to get them jobs, despite the Fair Employment Practices Commission, despite our training programs. There is just a limited number of jobs available to Negroes."

Brimm called MDTA and similar programs "the first approach we've ever had to conserve human resources. Even if it costs this much money, it's worth it."

"These programs were never intended to cure the Nation's unemployment situation," he said. "But we are hoping to make at least a small dent."

### Country Cousins With a City Heart

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1963

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following editorial which appeared in the New York Herald Tribune of October 15, 1963:

#### COUNTRY COUSINS WITH A CITY HEART

The Regional Plan Association gathered in annual conference here today, is constantly concerned with good planning for worthwhile goals in the tristate metropolitan area. For despite all the practical difficulties in regional cooperation, it must seem indisputable that all the parts of this expanse are more or less interdependent. The problem, as always, is to get people to work together.

In recent months the RPA has carefully surveyed the attitudes of 5,600 people in this New York area.

And what do almost all of the 5,600 participants want more than anything? Improved public transportation, they say, even if it means more subsidy. They favor a tri-state agency, better subways, and Hudson tubes, rehabilitated suburban railroad service. What's more, a large majority supports increased Federal and State involvement in metropolitan planning and investment to deal with all the great problems of swelling population.

If this is what the people are genuinely thinking, our politicians haven't caught up with public opinion. There is far more appetite for hard planning and great concepts than the skeptics have ever allowed.

The citizenry is clearly ready and willing for leadership. The time is here for con-

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solidated action on the principle that the tristate region is more than a haphazard conglomeration. Our three Governors ought to be in the forefront.

*file* **Congressman Warns of Apathy in Wake of Nuclear Test Treaty**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

**HON. HALE BOGGS**

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1963

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I am convinced that our ratification of the test ban treaty does not mean that we can afford to drop our guard against the continuing efforts of the Soviet Union and Communist China to "bury us" by any and every means available. It is imperative at this time, Mr. Speaker, that the United States provide new safeguards to counter the incessant nonmilitary thrusts which I believe will be increased by the Sino-Soviet bloc in the cold war. Certainly, the Kremlin leaders now have recognized that there would be no victor in a full-scale nuclear war—that the devastation unleashed on mankind would annihilate millions of people on both sides of the Iron Curtain, and communism could not possibly advance amidst the resulting ashes.

I am particularly wary about any allegations or protestations of good intentions which might be made by the Kremlin. Now is the time we should be ever alert and ever ready to provide new safeguards for our people and those of the free world.

Thus, I would like to see our country adopt stronger counterthrusts to the nonmilitary tactics employed by the Sino-Soviet agents. One thing I believe we can and should do to counter Soviet and Red Chinese propaganda, and to defeat the infiltration, subversion and espionage of their agents, particularly in the developing nations, is to establish a Freedom Academy to train both veteran Government employees and private citizens in all manner of nonmilitary, economic and psychological counterattack against communism. A bipartisan group of Congressmen in both the House and the Senate are sponsoring legislation to establish this Academy as a new weapon in the cold war arsenal of the United States.

One of the finest Catholic archdiocesan newspapers in our Nation—the Clarion Herald which serves the people of the city of New Orleans and 10 other parishes in south Louisiana—has published a recent article of mine on the freedom academy in its issue of October 10. I ask unanimous consent to insert this article in the RECORD, Mr. Speaker. The article follows:

CONGRESSMAN WARNS OF APATHY IN WAKE OF NUCLEAR TEST TREATY

(By Congressman Hale Boggs)

WASHINGTON.—With its constitutional authority and responsibility to render advice and consent on all proposed treaties with

other nations, the U.S. Senate has ratified by overwhelming majority the nuclear test ban treaty to prohibit the testing of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water.

This is an historic, positive step—albeit a small one along an arduous journey—toward safeguarding the world from the horrors of nuclear devastation. To date, more than 100 countries have signed this important treaty, and all Americans, I know, hope that its acceptance will prove to be permanent, and that it will lead toward further concrete steps for achieving and maintaining world peace.

However, I believe that this positive action to prevent a nuclear holocaust should, at the same time, engender from our Government and our people new and renewed efforts to provide further safeguards, and counterthrusts, too, against the nonmilitary threat of the Sino-Soviet Communist bloc.

Why do I suggest that America needs a renewed effort to counterattack the nonmilitary offensive of the Soviet and Red Chinese governments—an offensive designed to drug men's minds and imprison them in the Communist orbit?

The leaders in the Kremlin today are cognizant of the superior military strength of the United States and its allies, and also of the sweeping potential of the nuclear weapons which their country and ours now possess for instantaneous use.

For these reasons, the Communist-world leaders, still bent on world domination by the best available means, can be expected to step up their nonmilitary tactics to expand their control over the globe. The test ban treaty by no means will lessen the Communist offensive in the cold war; on the contrary, their weapons of propaganda, infiltration, agitation, subversion, espionage, plus all manner of economic and psychological attacks, undoubtedly will be increased. In short, the United States should expect and prepare for, an intensified drive of total political warfare.

Today the Soviet Union is operating an estimated 6,000 special schools to train Russian Communist Party members and Communist agents from nations around the world in the tactics of infiltration, propaganda, subversion, sabotage, and other means. Approximately \$5 billion a year is being spent to train these Communist agents to engage in all kinds of political, nonmilitary warfare, in all parts of the world. The Soviets are old hands at political warfare, and today graduates of their special schools are staffing some 75 Communist parties in nations throughout the non-Communist world.

Let no one deceive himself that the leaders in the Kremlin and in Peking will be satisfied to maintain the status quo of so-called peaceful coexistence.

To increase our country's vigilance and to provide a concentrated avenue of counterattack against the nonmilitary thrusts of the Communist conspiracy, I am sponsoring legislation before the Congress to establish a Freedom Academy, designed to train Americans from both the public and the private sectors to learn and utilize the tactics of total political warfare in order to defeat the Communists at their own game.

Such a Freedom Academy would be an independent agency of the Government and would provide to trainees research, development, and practical application in all nonmilitary conflict techniques.

The unique advantage of this Freedom Academy over any existing governmental training schools is that it would give this specialized training not only to government personnel from the various agencies, but also to private citizens of our country and from throughout the free world. The students at the Freedom Academy would be trained not only to defeat Communist offen-

sives of all kinds, but also to replace their tactics with positive substitutes to obtain our own political objectives and to establish free societies wherever possible.

As I view this legislation, one of its most important assets is its recognition of the need to give the American people a greater awareness and understanding of communism and its goals, and further, to utilize the much-neglected private sector of our extensive human resources. Like the tax cut bill which has now passed the House of Representatives, my bill to establish a Freedom Academy will engage actively the private citizens of our country in direct participation against the Communist conspiracy. In the private segment of America, as opposed to the public or Government segment, there is a large reservoir of unused talent, ingenuity, and wisdom which can, and should, be harnessed for active service in the continuing cold war.

Today in New Orleans, a prime example of making constructive use of our private citizens in the ideological and psychological struggle against communism is found in the Information Council of the Americas (INCA), headed by Edward Scannell Butler of New Orleans.

Under the leadership of Mr. Butler, INCA was established in New Orleans in early 1961, with the aid and support of some of the city's leading citizens. Since then, INCA has waged an incessant campaign of anti-Communist and prodemocratic information through all communications media—radio, television, newspapers, magazines, leaflets, lectures, speeches, and other means.

Particularly have INCA's truth tapes radio programs been directed effectively to the peoples of Latin America, especially those in Cuba under the Communist heel of Castro's regime. Members of INCA include businessmen, professional men, educators, farm leaders, journalists, and others from throughout the United States; they have provided solid support for the half-hour truth tape programs which feature Cuban refugees who have escaped from the oppression of Castro's dictatorship, and noted sports and entertainment personalities. These loyal Americans present in their broadcasts proof of lies to be found in Communist propaganda and Communist actions.

On his staff, Mr. BUTLER has utilized the services and talents of journalists, entertainers, engineers, technicians, and others in INCA's counterthrust efforts against the spread of communism in Latin America. From both the governmental and private sectors of our community, Mr. BUTLER has received cooperation and support, and by his work he has proved the validity of using the energies and talents of private citizens of our country to combat communism, particularly in the Western Hemisphere.

As proposed in my bill, the Freedom Academy will be under the direction of the Freedom Commission, to be composed of six members and a chairman. The commissioners will be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and they will serve for terms of 6 years. Furthermore, no more than four commissioners may be members of any one political party.

This legislation to establish a Freedom Academy also outlines general guidelines and regulations for selecting both private American citizens and foreign students to attend the school, and provides for proper security checks for both commission employees and students. The bill provides for the hiring of a qualified general manager for the academy, as well as for other professional and administrative personnel.

The uniqueness of such an academy will be that it will provide a single center at which all nonmilitary tactics and techniques against Sino-Soviet communism can be developed and utilized to the fullest extent throughout the free world. It will give both